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# Hongkong Telegraph

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SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

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## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

("Chinese Commercial News" Service.)  
LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.Shanghai, May 9.  
Yesterday's Conference had a long discussion about the local administration question and is reported to have come to a certain definite understanding. It will now discuss the legal question.

Kong Yeu-wai has sent a circular telegram strongly attacking Tso Yu-lum and Chang Chung-cheung and advocating the students' release.

In his petition begging for resignation, Tso Yu-lum declares that he has not received a single cash as commission in loans arranged by him, adding that he is afraid in future that no further loans can be obtained on such favourable terms. Tso Yu-lum's movements are now very secret.

During the commemoration of National Humiliation Day in Tokyo, the Japanese Police injured several Chinese students and arrested several others.

The Paris Conference having definitely settled the question of Kiaochau according to the Japanese view, the Cabinet has telegraphed to the Chinese delegates that they must not recognise such a settlement and are not to sign the Treaty of Peace.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TIENTSEN LADY COMMITS SUICIDE.

Shanghai, May 9.  
Mrs. E. J. Bourne, wife of Mr. Bourne, of Messrs. Perrin and Cooper, Tientsin, has committed suicide by jumping from a window.

## NEW DEAN OF SHANGHAI CATHEDRAL.

Shanghai, May 9.  
The Rev. C. J. F. Symons has been appointed to succeed the Rev. A. J. Walker, as Dean of the Cathedral. The latter is leaving next Easter.

## ENEMY PROPERTY SOLD.

Shanghai, May 9.  
Enemy property in Frenchtown has been sold by auction.

## NEW SHANGHAI ROAD.

Shanghai, May 9.  
The new Shanghai-Woosung road is now open.

## CHINESE PROTEST MEETING.

Shanghai, May 9.  
The Chinese have held a mass meeting to protest against the Kiaochau decision.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## FAR EASTERN TRADE COMMISSION.

London, May 6.  
In the House of Commons Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the question of the despatch of a mission to investigate Far Eastern markets for cotton piece-goods is at present being considered. Foreign competition, including Japanese, in these markets is doubtless one of the problems with which any such mission would deal. No definite decision had been taken with regard to the despatch of the mission or its composition but the matter would be discussed at a meeting in Manchester on 7th May and if those interested in the silk industry desired to make any proposals for investigation abroad he would be very glad to carefully consider them.

## JUVENILES IN GAOL.

## A TOTAL OF NINE.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., gave notice on the 26th April, 1919, of the following questions:

1. Will the Colonial Secretary lay on the table a return showing how many juvenile offenders under the age of 16 are at the date of the return confined in Victoria Gaol, with the age, date of conviction, term of imprisonment, and offence of each prisoner?

2. What provision is made in the Gaol for keeping juvenile offenders apart from adult prisoners in accordance with Prison Regulation No. 210?

3. Are juvenile offenders—(a) allowed special library books and books of instruction throughout their sentence; (b) employed with other juvenile offenders in work-

shops; (c) instructed in a trade, and (d) exercised twice daily with a view to their physical development, in accordance with Regulation 211?

To-day's *Gazette* contains the answers to the questions, the first being a return showing that there are nine juveniles in gaol at present.

2. Juvenile offenders work in their cells and are exercised separately.

3.—(a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Juvenile offenders are not employed in the workshops.

(c) The reply is in the negative.

(d) The reply is in the affirmative.

The number of juvenile offenders in gaol at the present time is unusually high. In the ordinary course only one or two such offenders are in gaol at any one time.

## WHY WILHELM FLED.

## HINDENBURG ON HIS MASTER'S DILEMMA.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a statement on the subject of the ex-Kaiser's flight to Holland, in which he says:

When Prince Max announced the Kaiser's abdication on Nov. 9 without the Kaiser's previous declaration of intent the German army was not beaten, but its strength had dwindled, and the enemy had fresh masses in readiness for a new attack. The conclusion of the armistice was directly impending.

At this moment of the highest military tension revolution broke out in Germany, the insurgents seized the Rhine bridges, important arsenals, and traffic centres in the rear of the army, thereby endangering the supply of ammunition and provisions, while the supplies in the hands of the troops were only enough to last for a few days. The troops on the lines of communication and the reserves, disbanded themselves, and unfavourable reports arrived concerning the reliability of the field army proper.

In view of this state of affairs the peaceful return home of the Kaiser was no longer to be thought of, and could only have been enforced at the head of loyal troops. In that case the complete collapse of Germany was inevitable, and civil war would have been added to the fighting with the enemy without, who would doubtless have pressed on with all his energy.

The Kaiser could moreover, have taken himself to the fighting troops, in order to seek death at their head in a last attack, but the armistice, so keenly desired by the people, would thereby have been postponed, and the lives of many soldiers uselessly sacrificed.

Finally, the Kaiser might leave the country. He chose this course in agreement with his advisers, after an extremely severe mental struggle, and solely in the hope that he could thereby best serve the Fatherland, save Germany further losses, distress, and misery, and restore to her peace and order. It was not the Kaiser's fault that he was of this opinion—Reuter.

Vorpaerts says: "If his Majesty wanted to seek death at the head of his troops there was an opportunity four years ago, but

## DAY BY DAY.

Police Sergeant W. A. Davis is appointed a Sanitary Inspector for Aberdeen, vice Police Sergeant 10 M. Earner.

Notice is given that the Bank of Canton Limited intends on an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill empowering it to convert its silver capital into gold.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint the following gentleman to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong: John Johnstone, Alexander Colbourne Little.

Mr. William Osborne Lambert has been appointed to act as First Assistant Government Marine Surveyor and Mr. Robert Hunter to act as Temporary Assistant Government Marine Surveyor during the absence on leave of Mr. William Russell or until further notice.

Tenders are invited for reclaiming approximately 66 acres of the foreshore at Cheung Sha Wan, extending for approximately 540 yards in a north-westerly direction from the existing reclamation bounded by Yen Chow Street, Shamshui Po, and protecting area so reclaimed by sea walls.

An election by the Justices of the Peace of "Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board from the 5th May to the 31st December, 1919; during the absence of Mr. Thomas Frederick Hough, is to take place in the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Wilhelm II was unable to make up his mind to any sort of heroism, nor was he in time to do as Herr Scheidemann requested, and lay down his forfeited crown. His abdication thereby lost the last semblance of vol untermess. Truly this monarch has played no heroic role in the greatest tragedy of the world's history.

## SOME TRUTH-TELLING GERMANS.

## SOMETHING WORTH READING.

Not a few German officials and newspapers are just now indulging in fine flourishes of defiance, says a New York paper. "Not an inch of territory will Germany surrender," affirms the Finance Minister. And in various quarters in Germany there seems to be a stiffening up of effort to present an unyielding front to the Allies. If the Germans think the peace terms outrageous, they will not sign. They will either go Bolshevik or challenge the enemy to go ahead and do his worst. This may be nineteenth century bluff, but it is an increasingly frequent attitude in Germany. Particularly vocal are those Germans who protest that they will never, never agree to a peace which is not founded in justice."

Most of us know well enough what to think of all this, and how to deal with it. It may be of interest, however, to listen to the indignant voices of Germans telling their complaining and blustering countrymen the truth. There is, for example, the legend of an "unbeaten" Germany. But when Erzberger was defending before the Weimar Assembly his conduct of the armistice negotiations, he addressed himself to this point. One delegate reproached him for too easily accepting too severe terms. The German armies were still intact, etc. To this Erzberger made the sufficient and crushing answer: "Dr. Vogler has forgotten, to judge by his speech, the not unimportant fact that we have lost the war." Later on he said: "I bear witness before all the world that Germany neither will nor can continue the war." Such cold douches of fact might well be applied to some of the fervid German orators and editors from whom we are hearing nowadays.

The most powerful exposure of the Germans who are to-day whining about an unjust peace, is made by the veteran Liberal, Theodor Wolff, in *Berliner Tageblatt* of February 20. He roundly asserts that no peace imposed by the Allies upon Germany could be half so onerous and savage as the peace which German Big Business, in alliance with German militarists, was openly proposing to dictate to their enemies. Even if the Entente is

aiming at an Imperialist peace, it would be "quite according to the pattern set by the Pan-German Industrialists." Herr Wolff's arrangement of the Government is terrible. His setting forth of the arguments which Germany has furnished to her foes is so clear and searching, that some of his remarks fairly beg to be printed in the form of question and answer:

Q. What does the French press say when it attempts to justify its robber claims to the Saar district and the left bank of the Rhine?

A. It always reproduces the annexation programme of German Big Business as favoured by militarists.

Q. What reply do we get when we demand that America, after all her promises, really support a milder and juster treatment of Germany?

A. We are reminded of the cannibalistic outbursts of rejoicing with which Big Business fed the sinking of the Lusitania.

Q. What do they say to us when we protest against being robbed of our merchant fleet?

A. We are reminded that in the unrestricted U-boat war we sank other people's merchant fleets.

Q. What is the answer when we ask to have our prisoners of war back?

A. We are told that we separated the women and children of North French towns from their families to do forced labour, that we deported Belgian workers by thousands to labour in the German munition factories.

Q. What do they tell us when they demand the surrender of tools and machinery on our part?

A. They tell us that German war industry, with the approval of its military friends, removed every machine that could be used from the factories of Belgium and Northern France, and that machinery which could not be moved away was scientifically destroyed.

Q. And, lastly, what are we told when we protest against the League of Nations being made an instrument of oppression?

A. The answer is: "Brest-Litovsk."

Such condemnation of whimpering Germans out of the mouths of Germans is as refreshing as it is rare. We all hope that the peace terms laid upon Germany will not be insupportable. But she ought to be made to know that in strict justice she deserves no mercy except that shown to repentant criminals.

To-Day's Exchange  
The closing rate of the dollar demand to-day was \$6.63-16.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the Telegraph.]

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 10.  
The silver market is steady.

## LEST WE FORGET.

While being conveyed from one camp to another thirty English ladies, nine Englishmen, and about forty native prisoners were shut up in an iron railway shed (without the slightest provision of sanitation) for one whole night and most of the next day. Half drunken guards were in charge of them, for a considerable time they were without food or water, and their sufferings were terrible. On another occasion a caravan of men and women were sent on a long march of ten days under escort. It was pointed out that in the interests of decency, tents must be provided for the ladies. Although these were obtainable, the officer applied to refused permission, and replied, "What have—Englishwomen to do with decency?"—*Account of German "frightfulness"* by Rev. E. F. Spanton, principal of St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar, who had been a prisoner of the Germans in East Africa, but was released when the Belgians captured Tabora.

## WHAT MAKES A HOME?

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE'S LIST OF ESSENTIALS.

Mrs. Lloyd George spoke at Islington Town Hall on behalf of the League of the Roses, the object of which is to raise funds for the maintenance of the Women's Surgical Ward in the Great Northern Central Hospital. A letter was read from Princess Helena Victoria, President of the League, congratulating the members upon having raised £500 over and above what was collected in 1917.

Mrs. Lloyd George said it ought to be made possible for every woman to bring up her child physically fit to begin with. To get healthy people we must have proper houses for them to live in. Plenty of fresh air and room, plenty of water and plenty of light, both artificial and natural, were the essentials to a home. Then there was necessary the means of keeping it together. Although there must be thousands of honest industrial people who had found a difficulty to make both ends meet of recent years, she had been told that a great many other people had been better off in war than in peace. For such a thing to happen there must, she said, be something very wrong in our social system. Gardens were necessary to a home, and she hoped that allotments, about which she had heard of action by certain local authorities, would be left to the people as long as they wanted them. They would be of as much benefit in peace as in war.

Lady Islington, who also spoke, said that every time a house had received a legacy, the Government ought to provide a similar sum.

## DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club closing cruise.

Theatre Royal—Barnard Company presents "The Suffragettes" 9.15 p.m.

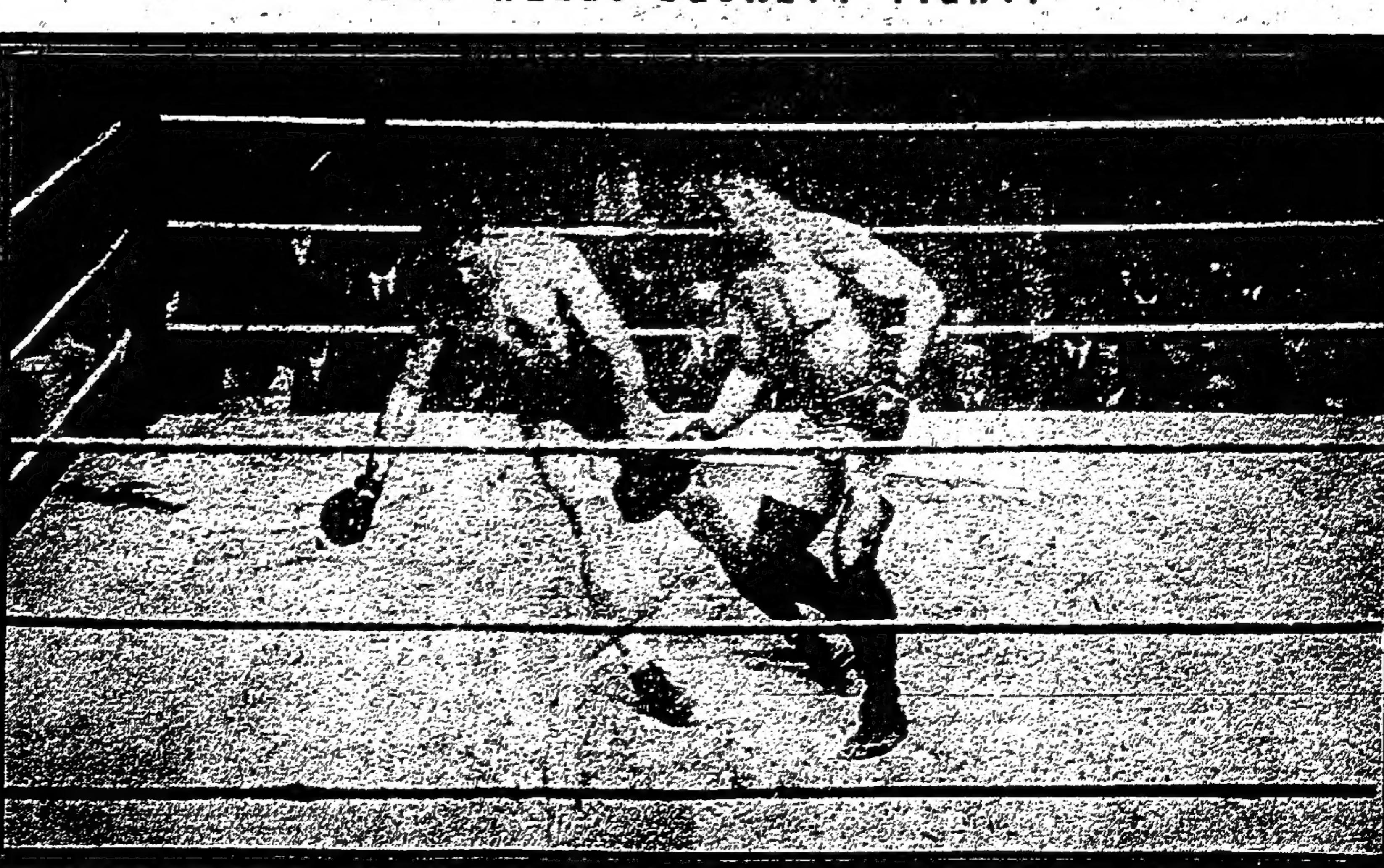
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—9.15 and 9.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—9.15 and 9.30 p.m.

Photo: Tientsin Press.  
The above is a remarkable photograph of a knock-out. It shows Bombadier Wells about to "hit the boards" after a right to the jaw by Beckett in the first round of their bout, held recently at the Holborn Stadium. Wells went down five times before the final knock-out in

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THE BEST WAY WITH HELIGOLAND.

"MAKE IT ORNAMENTAL—

SAYS VISCOUNT CURZON.

What shall we do with Heligoland, the tiny island in the North Sea which presented by us to the Germans in the nineties, proved a plague to our Navy during the war?

This is a question not easily

settled on the spur of the moment," writes Viscount Curzon, M.P., "but three ways of disposing of this controversial island come to my mind.

We could either occupy the place, blow it up, or disarm it and leave it to the control of neutrals.

It is difficult to know which

of these is the best. The safest

way, I really believe, would be to

blow the place up; but, as such a

procedure would involve the ex-

penditure of over £3,000,000,

probably the most practicable

thing to do is to disarm the

stronghold and either make it

neutral territory or place it under

the protection of this country.

Heligoland would undoubtedly

have been of great value to our

Navy if it had been in our posse-

sition at the outbreak of war.

To Germany the rock proved great

asset in many ways. It served

as a cover for the German light

craft when the minefields were

being spread, and at the same

time helped the enemy to protect

with mines a far larger area of

water than would otherwise have

been the case.

But for this wide belt of min-

protected water our own light

craft would have been able to

keep a much closer watch on

German ports, our own mine-

laying craft would have been

able to push on much nearer the

German coast, and, by doing so,

would have confined still more

the area which the German naval

craft were able to use for opera-

ting purposes.

Whatever else happens,

Heligoland must not be left for

the Germans to develop again

into a stronghold.

It has been suggested that the

barren rock, shorn of its armour,

would serve as an admirable

home for the ex-Kaiser.

That would be the worst use

to which Heligoland could be put.

In such proximity to Ger-

many, the ex-Kaiser would be a

constant menace to the world's

peace. A far better domicile for

him could be found on St.

Helena."

GENERAL NEWS.

LORD READING'S SUCCESSOR.

Professor H.A.L. Fisher is the

latest to be mentioned as

successor to Lord Reading as

British Ambassador to the United

States, Lord Robert Cecil having

been previously reported as pick-

ed for the place. Mr. Fisher is

Minister of Education in the

British Cabinet and one of the

foremost British scholars. He

lectured at Harvard in 1918 and

is an authority on historical and

political topics.

SHIP ZIG-ZAGGING.

It is not generally known to

what a fine art ship-zagging was

brought during the war. In

the beginning of the submarine

campaign ships' captains, mer-

chant captains, of course, were

only advised to zigzag by the

Admiralty. But as the danger

became more pressing, the value

of zigzagging, properly carried

out, became more and more

evident, and finally orders were

issued for certain worked-out

zigzags at localities supposed to

be dangerous. The zigzag dis-

turbed the enemy's calculation as

to the line of the ship and the

rate she was going, and therefore

made torpedoing very difficult.

Finally, from thinking zigzagging

an unpleasant Admiralty fa-

ction, ship's captains became assiduous

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## BRITISH RAILWAYS.

## QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Under the system of control which has existed during the war very great economies in working have been effected on our railways, according to *Engineering*. Train services have been reduced to about half their pre-war dimensions; the greater part of the railway companies' own rolling-stock is being used in common; goods traffic has been allocated between the different companies in such a way as to ensure that it travels by the most direct route; there has been a large reduction of the staff; stations and receiving offices have been closed; the clearing-house establishment has been practically non-existent; in short, more economies have already been effected than are likely to be maintained in the future.

The mere restoration of passenger train services would involve greater expenditure than would be saved by sweeping away boards of directors or the establishments of general managers; in other words, it may safely be claimed that economies in expenditure are at their maximum, yet the estimates now before Parliament show that this year a deficit of £60,000,000 on railway working is anticipated. This is entirely due to the concessions which have been granted by the Government to railway employees, and the end is not yet. Negotiations are taking place with the Trade Unions, and as these are being conducted on behalf of the Government, we have little doubt that the Trade Unions will secure the longest end of the stick. As was recently stated by Judge Robert S. Lovett, who has resigned the post of Director of Capital Expenditure for the Railroad Administration of the United States, nobody can claim that a Government can conduct a business in the same way as a private corporation at the same expense; cost in every Department would mount, and the savings would soon vanish.

What has to be secured is that the financial position of the railway companies shall be restored. This can be done by reducing expenditure or increasing the revenue, and it might be facilitated by a well-considered form of Government control. The Board of Trade have always had considerable powers over the railways, and there is no harm in transferring those powers to a new authority, especially if that authority proves to be broader minded and less bound by red tape than the Board of Trade. It is also necessary to invest some Department of the State with the power of varying railway rates and charges, and simplifying the present basis of charging.

Further, as the railway companies will not be in a position to raise capital, it is necessary that, under certain conditions, the State should finance schemes of improvement, but having said this, we hold strongly to the opinion that the detailed administration of the railways should be vested in the individual companies, and that the State should not embark on a scheme of nationalisation until the whole matter has been thrashed out in a much more complete manner than has so far been the case. We have advocated that the Royal Commission on Railways of 1913 should finish its investigation, and in our issue of January 17, reasons for suggesting that course were given. If a Royal Commission is objected to, then the Select Committee which considered the question of transport last year might be re-appointed to enable it to complete the work it commenced.

To rush through Parliament a measure which not only confuses control with purchase, but is calculated to extend Governmental bureaucratic methods to the transport industry, is in our opinion, wholly unjustifiable.

## TO SAVE DAYLIGHT.

Montreal, March 27.—Despite the reported decision of the Government not to reintroduce daylight saving this year, all Canadian railways will operate under the scheme. They were ordered to do so by the Canadian Railway War Board to-day. The order states that the change will be made at 2 a.m. Sunday morning, the hour on which the daylight saving schedule goes into effect in the United States. The Montreal Stock Exchange and a number of large factories in Montreal will also adopt the daylight saving scheme.

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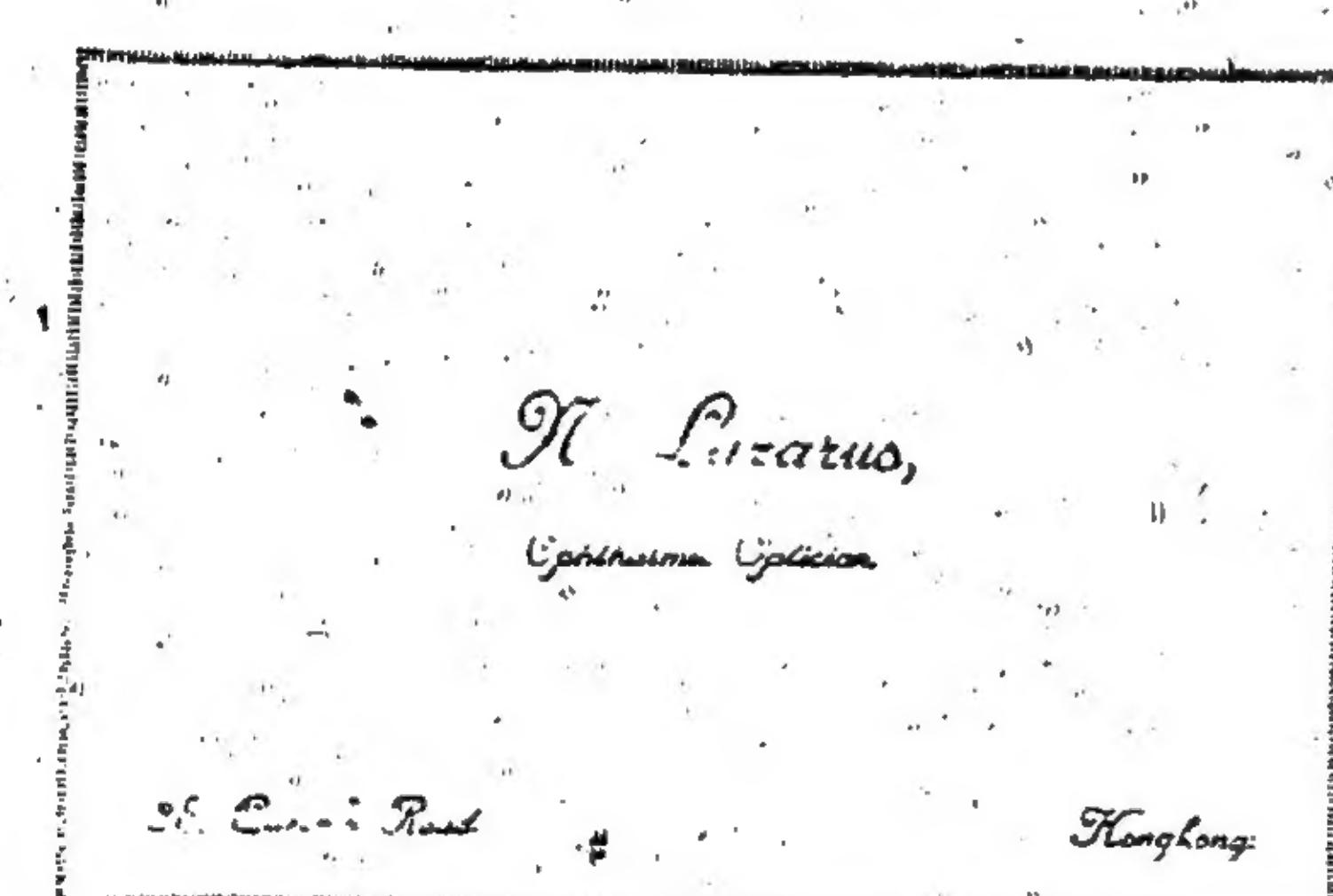
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## TO BE LET.

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regret to announce that in consequence of GOVERNMENT LIMITATIONS placed upon EXPORTS they are unable to keep their Overseas friends fully supplied at present. Immediately these restrictions are removed every effort will be made to send out sufficient stocks to meet all demand.

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## NOTICES.

## HERE'S SOMETHING NEW.

GREAT BRITAIN is again able to send us a few of those delicacies that we all have wished for during the last four years. We have received small quantities of the following and are able to sell same at reasonable prices owing to the high exchange.

Rolled Ox Tongues in tins	\$3.50 each
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C & B Yarmouth Bloaters	75 "
Brand's Essence of Chicken	\$1.25
Brand's Essence of Beef	90 "
Oxford Sausages in 1lb & 1lb tins	65, \$1.10
Soups assorted in 1lb tins	50 "
Leaf Gelatine in 1lb pkts	\$3.00 per pkt
Camp Pies for Breakfast or Picnics	85 per tin
Minced Beef for "Pot Luck" dinners	90 "
Jacob's Cream Crackers	\$1.00
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Consignment of  
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& CO.'S  
**GIN**  
OLD TOM  
AND  
DRY.  
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TEL. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, by an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.  
Office address: 11. Ice House Street.

DEAT.

Douglas.—On 23rd April at Dumfries, Scotland, Mary, the beloved wife of J. T. Douglas of Hongkong. (By Cable).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

### THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

As the further sections of the Peace Treaty terms are received so are the opinions formed from the opening sections, confirmed that the terms are, in the words of one of our leading local public men, such as must satisfy the most bigoted anti-German person amongst us. And withal, scrupulous justice has not been departed from one iota. Even in the assessment of the indemnity to be paid by Germany, in hard cash, there has not been the least approach to squeezing the bloodless stone. The document is masterpiece of justice. In the matter of reparation and restitution, far more severe terms might have been enforced without exceeding the limits of fair dealing, and we find, from the section relative to this part of the Treaty that the demands are mercifully within the bounds of reason, Germany being called upon to repay and restore nothing more than she has incurred liability for, and she must feel a sense of security from a knowledge of the fact that the Reparation Committee is to include representatives of the Powers who have drafted the Treaty. In the work of periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, varying conditions will be considered, and Germany herself is to have a fair and just hearing.

General satisfaction will be felt that the "ton for ton" policy is to be adhered to, and the conditions laid down in this section constitute more than a lenient punishment for the unrestricted U-boat warfare. In the finance and economic sections, the apportionment of pre-war debt and Germany's future trade with other nations are comprehensively adjusted; the sections covering customs, shipping, disposal of enemy property, contracts and insurance. The Treaty is very strict in the matter of military, naval and air clauses, and they are obviously drawn up with a view to making it difficult for Germany to place obstacles in the way of the smooth working of that most intricate and susceptible provision of the League of Nations, the reduction of armaments. It is quite evident that in this matter the Allies are determined that the difficulties that have to be faced shall not be aggravated by Germany, and in this connection it will be interesting to observe what kind of an army she will be permitted to raise by voluntary enlistment. It is also gratifying to note that surplus war academies and schools for officers, cadets, etc., are to be suppressed and those that remain are to be carried on under strictly modified conditions. It was these academies that were bred and nurtured the arrogant and overbearing German officer who, as Lloyd George said, in a memorable speech "swashbuckled through the streets of Europe." With the disappearance of these institutions the world shakes itself free of one of the greatest menaces to peaceful civilisation, for they fostered a spirit of aggression and oppression which could only end in an outbreak of hostilities in the long run. Most important of all is the provision for the arraignment of the ex-Emperor William for a "supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of Treaties." The All Highest is to be brought before a tribunal to stand his trial. As to what the eventual verdict and sentence will be, it is unnecessary to attempt to foreshadow at this stage, but that justice, strict and impartial, will be meted out, none need entertain fears, for justice has been the dominating factor in all that has transpired so far, and there is no reason to believe there will be deviation from that path in the future, even as to the ultimate fate of William of Hohenzollern.

Of course, Germany will sign the Treaty and by so doing she automatically agrees to the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, but one cannot refrain from asking the question: Will she be the first to attempt to break the Covenant if she joins the League? A good deal depends on that possibility, more than meets the eye at first glance. Whilst pessimism in such a matter is to be deprecated, we must not forget that all Germany has acceded to so far has been under force, and we have yet to see an exhibition of that contrary spirit which would lead us to believe that friction from this quarter need not be feared in the future.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

It was somewhat of a coincidence that the very day we suggested the offering of prizes for the best window decorations during the Peace Celebrations a correspondent should forward a letter urging a like idea in regard to the decoration of buildings.

There would, however, not be so much scope in the latter scheme as in the former, inasmuch as steps are to be taken to adorn respective blocks of buildings on uniform lines. Tradesmen, however, if there were an inducement of the kind mentioned, might very well vie one with another in an effort to produce the best window displays. Or why not prizes for the best exterior decorations in the case of private houses? That something in this direction might easily be arranged without touching the Celebration Funds to any great extent we have good reason to believe, for we hear of, at least one firm which would be willing to give a couple of prizes, and no doubt others would willingly follow suit. There is not likely to be any shortage of decorative material, and in lanterns especially Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. have an ample stock.

But there is a limit to these even, and it is up to the public to make sure of a supply in good time and not to leave things till the last moment, when it may be too late. Every citizen is expected to make a brave show on Peace Day; the decorations must not be left to the few.

#### HUNGARY AND ENGLAND.

A Reuter's message a couple of days ago announced that Dr. Werkele, the ex-Hungarian Premier, had died in a prison in Budapest. Dr. Werkele was one of the best politicians Hungary had.

He was Prime Minister two or three times, and was a man with sound policies; clever and open-minded.

Kossuth, Hungarian leader for freedom, in 1848 asked why England did not take Hungary into her protection?

The same question is now being asked in Hungary by an enlightened section of the citizens.

Feeling against Austria still runs high, as when Austria, with the help of Russia, conquered Hungary, and as a result of which conquest the Dual Monarchy came into existence.

How Germany tried to spread her tentacles to Hungary may be revealed from the fact that the Hungarians were not allowed to speak their own language and the playing or singing of their national anthem was considered a heinous crime, which was mostly punished by hanging. The blunder that the statesmen of Great Britain committed in 1848 with regard to Hungary has reacted against us in the present times.

It is argued that if England helped Hungary in becoming independent, she would have sided with us and, consequently, would never have allowed Germany to go through Hungary to Constantinople.

Unfortunately, England did not interest herself in Hungarian affairs, with the result that Russia came in and invaded Hungary in order to help Austria.

#### CHINA INDIGNANT.

In view of the strong anti-Japanese feeling that has of late been manifesting itself in China, there will be little surprise felt at the news contained in our issue of yesterday of the huge "national mass meeting" which was held at Shanghai in regard to the Tsingtau question. The fact that this gathering was attended by some thirty thousand people and that it passed an omnibus resolution containing, amongst other things, a resolve to boycott Japanese imports and a decision by the Bankers' Guild not to circulate Japanese banknotes, shows the depth of feeling which has been aroused over the Peace Conference's decision to allow Japan, for the time being at least, to hold on to Tsingtau.

The student demonstrations in the capital and elsewhere point the same way, and the probability is that the indignation will gather in intensity as time goes on.

We have a certain measure of sympathy with the Chinese standpoint, but if these demonstrations are really reflective of patriotism we cannot but wish that the same feelings had prompted China to enter the war earlier than she did.

The outlook at the moment is grave enough. What it may lead to it would be very hard to say.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### EVER NOTICE WHAT A LOT OF FRIENDS YOUR ENEMIES HAVE?

Yesterday's health return shows six fatal cases of plague, all Chinese.

The Hongkong Cricket Club team has withdrawn from the Lawn Tennis League.

Four more Chinese were this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Linsell with participating in the Jubilee Street fight. They were remanded until Monday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 26, amounted to 74,383 tons and the sales during the period, to 92,660 tons.

Whilst fixing the awning of his launch, the Yew Fat, which was in the Yau Ma Tei break-water, the brother of the coxswain yesterday morning fell overboard and was drowned.

The Japanese cruisers Iwate, Chitose and Nisshio arrived in Hongkong Harbour today, from Singapore. The vessels will remain for about a week, after which they will proceed to Japan.

Mr. C. L. Sanders, manager of the Bank of India, has taken over the Honkong Sanitarium of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club from Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse from to-day's date.

The strike of the Kongmoo lighter coolies, who refused work owing to an attempt by the Chinese authorities to impose the same tax as is levied in Canton, has ended, the authorities giving way, as was the case last year.

We learn that owing to the shortage of military manpower of the officers attached in the 99th Battalion, who arrived on the Dalmatia yesterday, have had to find accommodation in local boarding houses both in Hongkong and Kowloon.

A Chinese who had been banished from the Colony returned in November last to commit a theft for which he was arrested. After serving his term, he was this morning sent back to prison to serve a further term of nine months on the charge of disobeying the order of banishment.

We learn that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claudio Sinatra, G.M.G., has very considerably increased financial backing for the next performance to be given by the "Circus" (under the direction of Mr. R. Ashby) which is likely to be "Alice in Wonderland."

We understand that in the big procession which is to form part of Honkong's Peace Celebrations, there will be a large model of Admiral Beatty's flagship, H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, with the Admiral's famous signal hoisted.

The German flag is to be hauled down at 3.57 to-day, and is not to be hoisted again without permission.

Two Chinese this morning told Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Police Court that they were not playing fantan but were simply guessing the number of the almons which they used as counters in the game. Mr. Hutchison failed to see the difference between fantan and guessing and fined them \$5 each and ordered a sum of \$17.03 which was found on the gaming table to be confiscated.

The Rev. A. T. W. Dowding, M.A., is passing through the diocese in his way home, says the Singapore Cathedral Paper. He has kindly offered to help the diocese until the end of November. We are in a great fix with so many chaplaincies vacant or becoming vacant through men going on leave, that we are most grateful to him for giving us this temporary help. Mr. Dowding was at Durham University and also at Oxford College, Oxford. He served as C.V. in France 1915-1916.

### 1894.

#### HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending May 19, 1894.)

#### THE DOLLAR.

May 15.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand to-day, is 2s. Id.

#### TIGERS IN KOWLOON.

May 15.—A correspondent informs us that a tiger weighing about 120 lbs. was killed near Kowloon City, on Friday last, and another was shot on Saturday morning, up the hill-side behind the Cosmopolitan Docks. The latter was a beautifully marked male, three quarters grown and had gorged himself with a pig stolen the previous night. "Stripes" was seen fast asleep near the remains of his supper, and though a dog barked at him, he only growled sleepily, "winked the other eye," and refused to move. So his observer, a Chinese youth, got quite near with a Winchester rifle and blew the brute's head to bits. A tigress had hidden near the place and bolted up the hill at the noise but was pursued and killed, making the third destroyed within a few hours. Of course, the Chinese say there are about a dozen more in the neighbourhood.

#### DYERNTRY IN HONGKONG.

May 16.—Dynasty is the last, though by no means the least, of the afflictions from which Hongkong is now suffering. The disease has not yet reached epidemic form but nevertheless, a great number of residents are suffering from it. The anxious look that the Sanitary authorities describe as being one of the symptoms of the plague can be found on the face of every other person one meets in the streets. The "anxious look" in fact has been pretty patent in Hongkong for some time past.

#### THE CHESS CLUB.

May 16.—A meeting of the supporters of the newly formed Chess Club was held last night, in the chambers of Mr. H. E. Pollock, who presided. It was decided to hold a tournament for the purpose of classifying players and rules were passed accordingly. The date for opening the contest was fixed (June 1st) and Messrs. H. E. Pollock, T. H. Reid and H. Humphreys were appointed committee for carrying out all arrangements. One evening a week is to be devoted to play and for the present, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q. C., and Mr. Pollock will put their rooms at the disposal of the Club.

#### ACCIDENT ON PEAK TRAMWAY.

May 17.—As the Peak car was descending the steep grade (1 in 2½) above the points, at noon to-day, a large stone, dislodged by the heavy rain, fell from the hillside on to the rail, just in front of the car. The brakeman promptly applied the brake and stopped the car; no damage was done and in a few minutes, after the brakes had been unscrewed, the cars completed their journey and afterwards ran as usual.

#### POST OFFICE PECULIARITIES.

May 18.—Is it that the times and conditions of things in Hongkong are changed or have post office people gone absolutely mad? Only the other day a circular addressed to Messrs. Chester and Moddy was returned to the sender by that immutable institution marked, "Insufficiently addressed."

#### LOCAL RICE SUPPLIES.

#### HIGHER PRICES.

The local rice market has gone up considerably during the last few days, apparently because shorts are covering their commitments. An advance of 15 per cent has been registered in the price since 10 days, notwithstanding the markets abroad are meeting the advance because stocks in the principal consuming centres are practically nil. There is a big demand, we understand, for the Cuban market. It is believed that the present prices ruling in Hongkong should induce shippers in other producing centres to export to Hongkong. Unless large shipments are forthcoming, it is expected that prices will go up higher still in the near future.

Stocks of the commodity in the Colony are very low and suppliers are very careful not to contract for forward shipments unless at a considerable advance. It is expected that the recent increase in rates will attract larger supplies. The present prices should induce shippers to increase their offerings in view of the rising demand.

Information had been given to the Police which showed that the accused were connected with several recent robberies perpetrated in Wan Chai and Shaukiwan but in view of the fact that sufficient evidence could not be collected to convict the accused, the Police brought the alternative charge of being in possession of arms. Another Chinese who was arrested by the Police on Tuesday night at the Kowloon Road and found in possession of a dagger was fined \$250, or as an alternative, two months' hard labour. George Murphy requested the Magistrate to take a serious view of the offence in view of the many incidents of violence and robbery that have occurred recently.

### INTERRUPTED LOVE.

#### A HONGKONG ROMANCE.

Here is a love romance, founded on actual facts, with its scenes in Hongkong, but with an unhappy conclusion for the lovers.

There lived in the Colony a young girl 17 years of age, whose parents desired her to be married to a rich man. The girl could not meet their wishes, as her heart had been given to another, who, though poor, was yet lovable. At the first opportunity, she eloped with her lover and went to Shanghai Street to live with him. Unfortunately, another difficulty arose. Her lover was married; in fact he already had children. However such difficulties as these were easily surmounted by the power of love. She lived with him in the status of a concubine and they were happy until the Police arrived. The enraged mother, who had been all the time opposed to this union, informed the Police and they finally located the girl in the house of her lover. The latter was arrested and was sent to prison for six weeks for harbouring the girl without the consent of her parents.

Mariah Foch's inarticulateness is well known in France. As someone remarked, it takes an earthquake to get him to open his mouth. For which reason, probably, he has made fewer mistakes than his predecessors. Even his lectures were gestures rather than words. There is a story told of him that he began a lecture with the words, "The parrot is one of the most intelligent of birds," and then stopped. The rest of the lecture, it is alleged, was conducted by means of gestures intended to show that the parrot always pecked at the top of his ring—that is to say, the highest point, and that the highest point in their military studies should be the aim of all good young soldiers. Various other gesture-lectures are on record, but this is said to be the briefest as regards words.

### FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

#### NAVY LEAGUE'S ADVICE.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Navy League (Hongkong Branch) has received the following letter from the General Secretary, Navy League, London.

Dear Sir, Madam,

I am directed by my Committee to forward the following copy of a resolution passed by them on the 29th inst.

"Whereas the House of Representatives in Public Session at Washington on 4th March 1919, passed a resolution relating to the rights of Ireland to self-determination, and to the desirability of the Peace Conference giving favourable consideration to the transfer of authority, inter alia, over Irish Ports, harbours and communications, from His Majesty's Government to an Irish Directory;

The Executive Committee of the Navy League deem it their duty to call public attention to the necessity of preserving in Imperial and Allied interests, both in peace and war, absolute control over Irish ports, harbours and communications, and, in maintaining inviolate the "Freedom of the Seas" in the British sense of the term.

I think it would be a good thing if a similar resolution could be put and carried at any of your meetings which may be taking place shortly.

Yours very truly,  
(Sd) R. E. R. BENSON,  
Rear-Admiral, C.B.  
General Secretary.

REMEMBER  
TEL. No. 977  
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TOWN.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., Officer Commanding, state:-

No. 142 Spr. W. Blythe, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 1st May, 1919. No. 370 Pte. S.G. Newall, "A" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony to date from 26th May, 1919.

PROMOTION.

No. 962 Sapper E. W. Gardiner (late Sergeant Major, 4th K. S. L. I.) is promoted to the acting rank of Sergeant in the Engineer Company, dated 6th May, 1919.

POSTING.

Lieut. J. Owen Hughes is posted to No. 6 Platoon, dated 33.5.19. ANNUAL GENERAL MUSKETRY

COURSE.

Copies of a statement showing the averages obtained in the 1918-9 Course have been issued to all Platoon &c. Commanders for distribution to N.C.O.s and men. Additional copies may be had on application at the Orderly Room.

LEAVE.

Sergt. J. M. McHutchon, "A" Company, is granted 6 months' leave, to date from day of departure. Pte. K. E. Greig, "B" Company, is granted 8 months' leave, from 29.5.19.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION. Reference Corps Order No. 3 dated 10.1.19, a lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on Wednesday, 14th May, at 6.00 p.m.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Major J.H.W. Armstrong, V.D., state:-

Monday 12th May.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. Parade at Headquarters with Rifle, belt and sidearms.

Tuesday, 13th May.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Parade at Headquarters with Rifle, belt and sidearms.

ENGINEER ORDERS.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain R. Hall state:-

D.E.L. Instructional Class for Recruits—Recruits will attend for D.E.L. Instruction under R.E. Staff Sergts at Belchers at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, May 14th. Officer on duty: 2nd Lieut Blackburn.

Infantry Instruction—Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections will parade at Murray Parade Ground (instead of Wellington Barracks) and No. 3 Section at Taikoo Dockyard, for Infantry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, May 16th. Dress Drill Order (shorts and putties).

INFANTRY ORDERS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., state:-

Monday, 12th May.—5.15 p.m. "A" Company No. 4 Platoon at Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

Tuesday, 13th May.—1.15 p.m. "A" Company No. 2 Platoon, at Headquarters. T. E. T. Sidearms, pouches and dummies to be carried. The following will attend—

All N.C.O.s. and Privates Carpenter, Sutherland, Edgcombe, Kent, Falconer, Hayward, Lawson, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin and Williams.

Wednesday 14th May.—5.15 p.m. "A" Company No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 13th May.—5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried. The following will attend to complete their

BANVARD CO. OPENS  
TO-NIGHT.

The Banvard American Musical Comedy Co., which is under the management of W. R. Banvard, the well-known English showman, will open its short engagement to-night at the Theatre Royal. The engagement of this excellent American troupe is an event in Hongkong amusements and the difference of the entertainment to be offered will be a delightful change from the cinema shows and other forms of amusement.

"The Suffragettes" will be the comedy used to introduce the Banvards, and the eighteen players in the company will have an excellent chance to show what they can do. "The Suffragettes" is a two-act screaming comedy that keeps the audience in riot of laughter during the two hours it is running, but the action of the comedy is interrupted at times by the American Beauty Chorus in the latest song and dance numbers. Fun up-to-the-minute song hits, fantastic dance specialties, pretty girls, wonderful costumes and beautiful scenery will be in order in "The Suffragettes."

The above-mentioned comedy will be presented to-night, and Monday night. The dreamy tropical musical comedy sensation, "Hello Hawaii" will be produced on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, while "Oh, Papa" a farce with music, will be played on Thursday matinee and night. "Oh, Papa" will be the closing bill of the company. Bookings are at Moutres.

WAR SAVINGS.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., hon. secretary of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by the Association for its members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in from this date will be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable half yearly.

Interest on all moneys in the Association will in future be paid out to members by interest warrant and members will have the option of cashing the warrant locally or of re-investing it in British War Loan at 5%.

The same facilities as to withdrawal of their holdings at any time will be extended to members as hitherto.

In spite of the fact that the Association has no longer any Straits War Loan available, it occasionally happens that it has some for sale, owing to some member desiring to withdraw his holding, which may be purchased at the current rate of exchange ruling on the date of purchase.

ODDFELLOWS' CENTENNIAL.

Manila Lodge No. 1 Luzon Lodge No. 2 and Manila Encampment No. 1, I.O.O.F., had a special centennial anniversary celebration of the founding of the order on Saturday evening, April 26. The I.O.O.F. was founded April 26, 1819, in Baltimore, Maryland, by Thomas Wildey, and four of his friends, who formed the first lodge.

tests:—Privates Jennings, Lammer, Mattingley, Ogley, P. A. Reis, Templeton, P. Tangap and Mugford.

CADET ORDERS.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brown state:-

Strength—Corporal R. C. Gegg and L/Cpl. A. M. Thornhill are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, with effect from 3rd May, 1919.

WESTERN MEDICINE IN CHINA.

HONGKONG CHINESE DOCTOR'S IMPORTANT POST.

Of late, quite a number of brilliant young Chinese, after having received a thorough medical training in Western countries, have returned to their native land either to take up private practice or to take part in the great work of medical education in China. During the war, several of these young Chinese doctors gained wonderful experience and showed exceptional ability, being appointed to important positions in both civil and military hospitals at home; the valuable services rendered by them have been highly commented upon by the most eminent medical authorities.

The latest to return, and whose name is about to be added to the register of medical and surgical practitioners in Hongkong, is Dr. Arthur Wai-tak Woo (M.B. B.S. London, M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P. London), who is making but a temporary stay here, previous to taking up his new appointment in Peking under the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Arthur W. Woo has had a remarkably fine career, and a study of his splendid record will be of all the more local interest, as he was born in Hongkong and belongs to a family well known in the Colony. His mother, Mrs. Woo, and his sisters, one of whom is the principal of St. Paul's Girls' College, are prominent members of the Chinese Christian community and are also much respected in European society. His father, who was also a medical man, the late Dr. Woo I Kai, will be remembered by the older residents as having taken a very active and energetic part in the campaign during the plague epidemic of 1894 for which he received the silver medal from the Hongkong community, eventually, in 1898 he himself contracted plague during the course of his labours and succumbed, leaving behind him a widow and family of one son and four daughters, with whom much real sympathy was shown at the time by both Europeans and Chinese alike.

In 1905, the son, at the age of 18, after leaving the Diocesan Boys' School, proceeded to England for the purpose of a higher education, and, matriculating after two years' private tuition, entered the University of London. Following in the footsteps of his late father, he chose the medical profession and graduated in January, 1913. From then onwards, Dr. Arthur W. Woo's progress was rapid and continuous, his first appointment being an Ophthalmic Clinical Assistant at the London Hospital. In 1914, previous to the outbreak of the war, he was appointed House Surgeon and Resident Medical Officer of the Gravesend General Hospital, in which fifty military beds were placed, on the commencement of hostilities. In the following year, he became House Physician at the General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, London, and, after completing this appointment, was given the post of Assistant Resident Medical Officer at the London Fever Hospital. In 1916, he was appointed House Physician of the Bromptons Hospital, the well-known hospital for the treatment of consumption and diseases of the chest. Subsequent to this, he became House Surgeon to Lieut.-Col. Sir Alfred Pearce Gould and Mr. Sampson Handley, the eminent surgeons at the Middlesex Hospital.

We next find him as Gynaecological and Obstetric House Surgeon to Mr. Comyns Berkeley and Mr. Victor Bonney, the famous Gynaecologists at the Middlesex Hospital, and in March, 1917, he reached the zenith of his success by being appointed to the post of Gynaecological and Obstetric Tutor and Registrar and Acting Lecturer on practical Midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital; his work as a teacher and preparing students for examination being greatly praised by the authorities. At the same time, he was in charge of the Gynaecological Out-patients and the Venereal Clinic. This appointment was most unique, inasmuch as never before in the history of the Middlesex Hospital, or perhaps of any English hospital, has it been given to a Chinese or any other foreigner, the post always having been held by a Britisher. In conjunction with this work, he was performing the duties of resident Medical Officer to the London General Post Office. He was thus doing the work of three men at one time, a contingency brought about by the shortage of medical men at home.

Dr. W. Woo is honored in having

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Finally, just as he was about to return to China, he was called upon to take up a position in connection with war work, and although it meant a delay in coming home, he had no hesitation in accepting the appointment—that of Senior Resident Medical Officer at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital and Medical Officer in charge of three hundred military beds. After doing splendid work in this hospital for seven months, he relinquished the appointment in order to start for his native land.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Arthur W. Woo has met with opportunities rarely given to young men like him in his profession, and, in addition to the experience gained, he has been enabled to visit the cliniques of Edinburgh, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, and also the New York, Johns Hopkins and Mayo clinics of America. While in England, he was not lost sight of by the Chinese Government, who granted him an honorary commission as Captain in the Chinese Army Medical Service, and as such he was attached for training in Army Medical work to the 3rd London Field Ambulance, First London Division (T) 1911—1913; this training was discontinued owing to the outbreak of war.

Dr. Arthur W. Woo's new appointment is the Assistant Surgeon in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Union Medical College Hospital, Peking, the most important institution conducted by the well known Rockefeller Foundation for the promotion of medical education in China. The Rockefeller Foundation formed for the well-being of mankind throughout the world, is paying close attention to one of China's greatest needs, and according to the latest report published, over \$500,000 was expended in 1917 on the development of Medical Schools in Peking and Shanghai, and in rendering financial assistance to unaffiliated medical schools and hospitals. Its benevolent activities will be a boon and a blessing to the future generations of China's millions, and the leading Chinese throughout the republic are now recognizing the great importance of medical education and research.

The Union Medical College, Peking will be the most up-to-date and best equipped medical institution in the Far East; a new group of laboratories, hospital wards, service buildings and staff residences having just been completed costing \$14 million dollars Gold. The college faculty consists only of specially selected and highly qualified men,

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S.S.	leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
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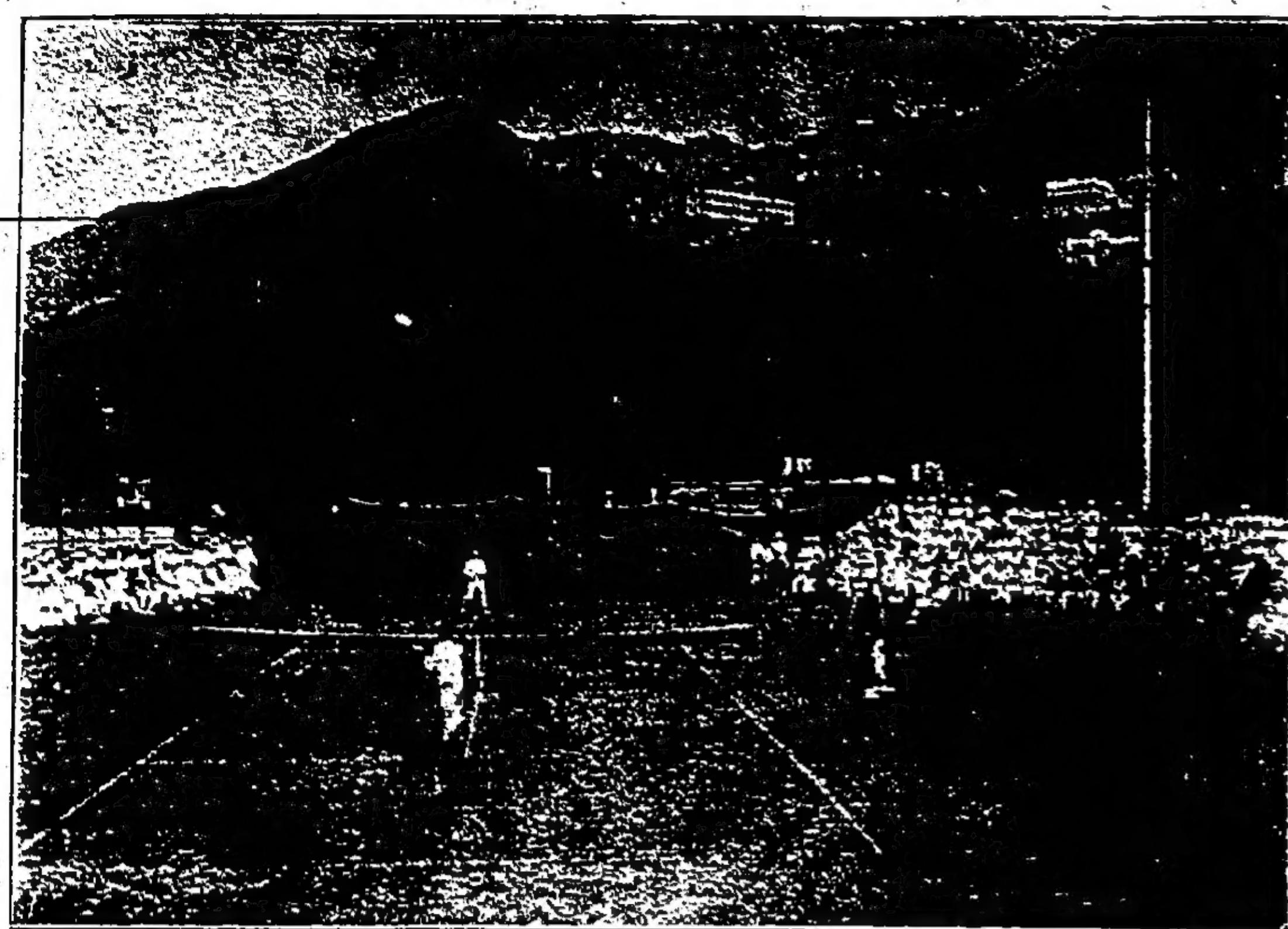
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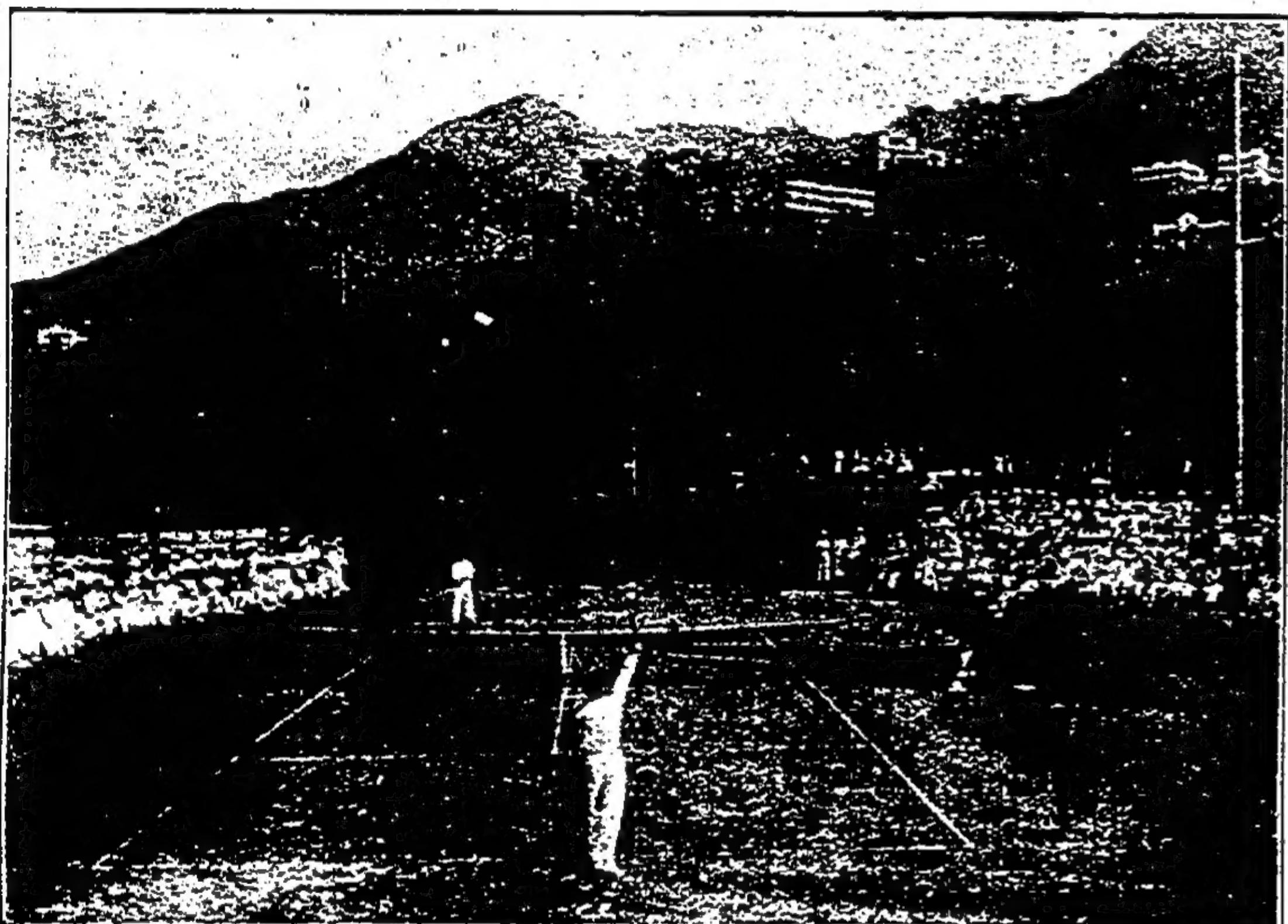
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## HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Photos by Ah Fong)



Ng Sze-kwong at the net; N. E. Kent on the far court.



Ng Sze-kwong serving.

## SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS' ANNUAL INSPECTION.

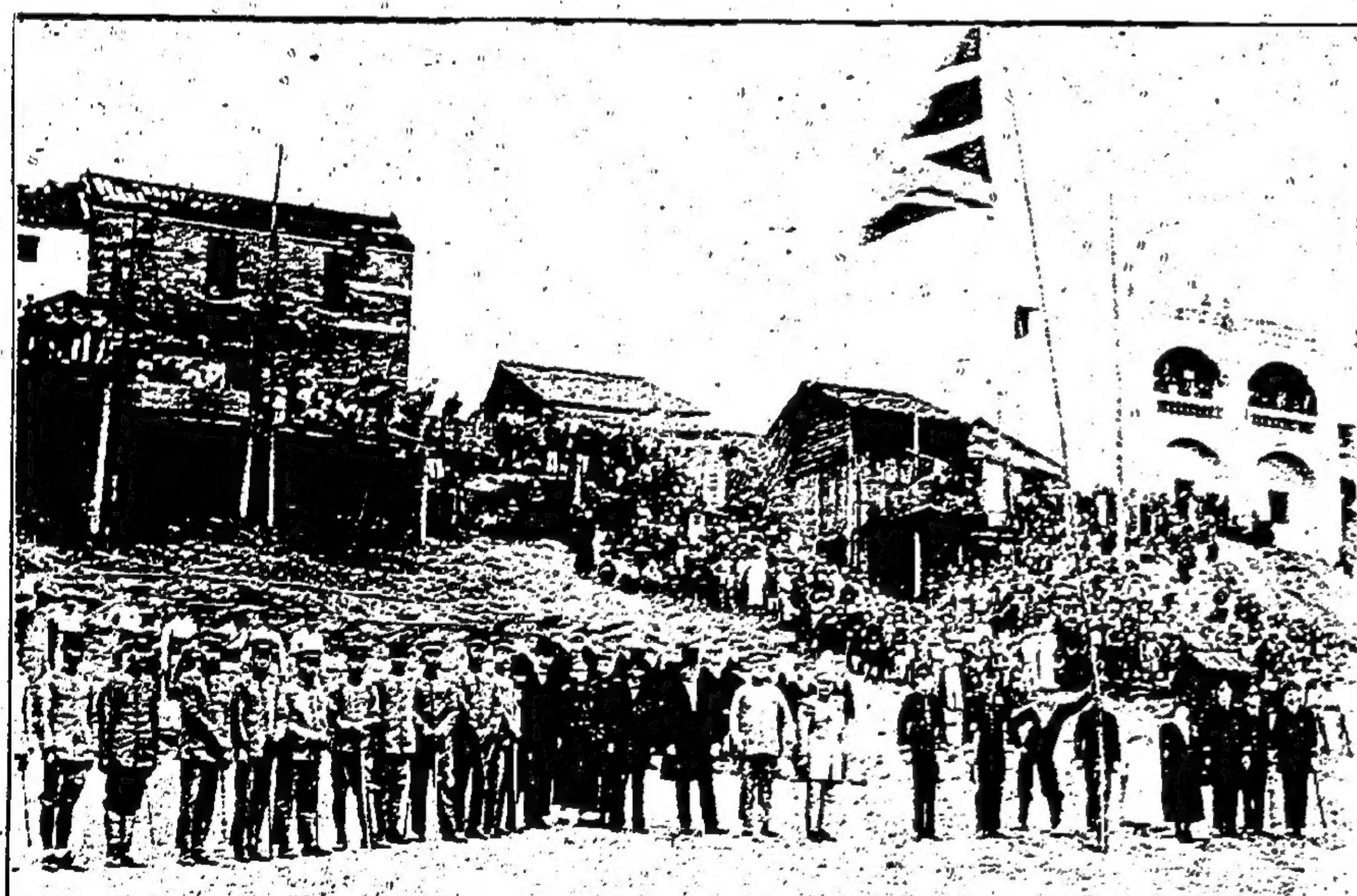
(Photos by Barr Photo. Co.)



Colonel Young, C.R.E., at the Saluting Base.

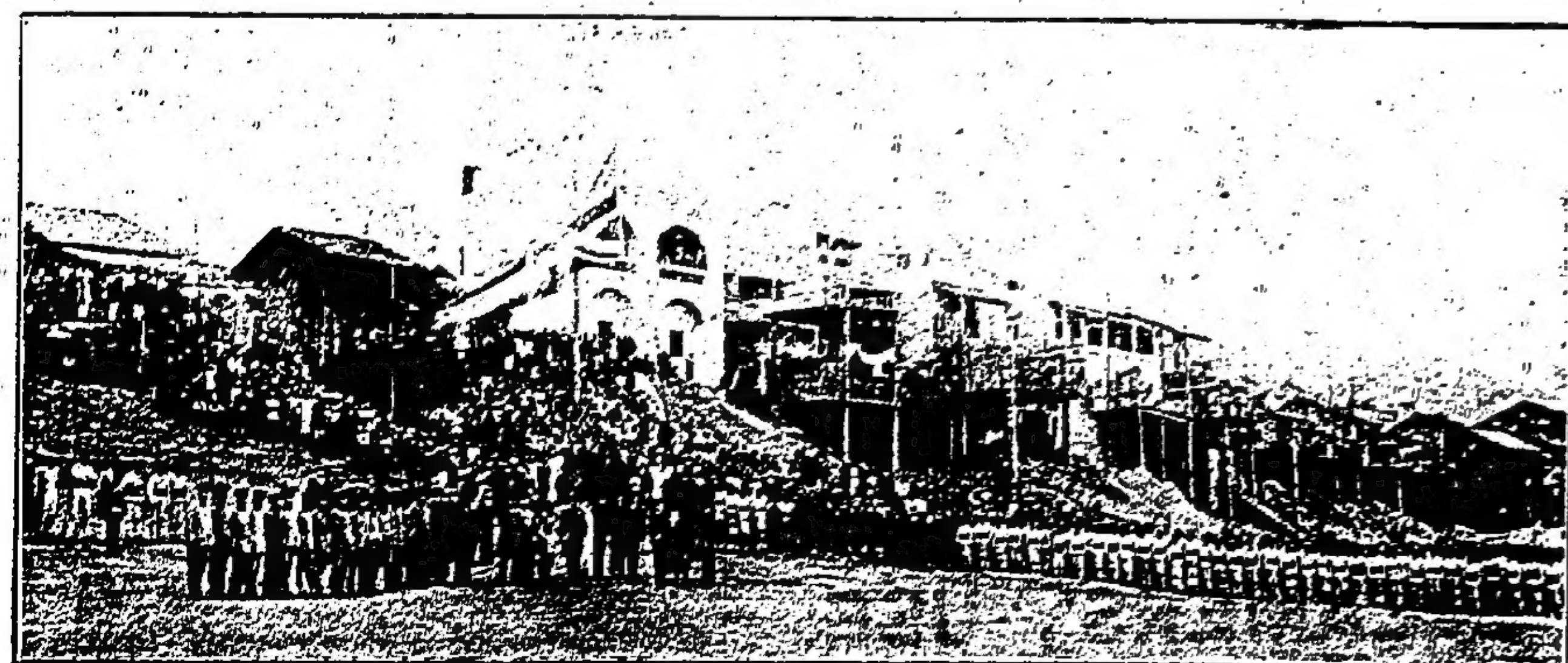


The Mounted Section.



(Official Photograph.)

The Recent Wuchow outrage; Colonel Ma and suite assembled to "salute the Union Jack" in the presence of British Consular Officials.

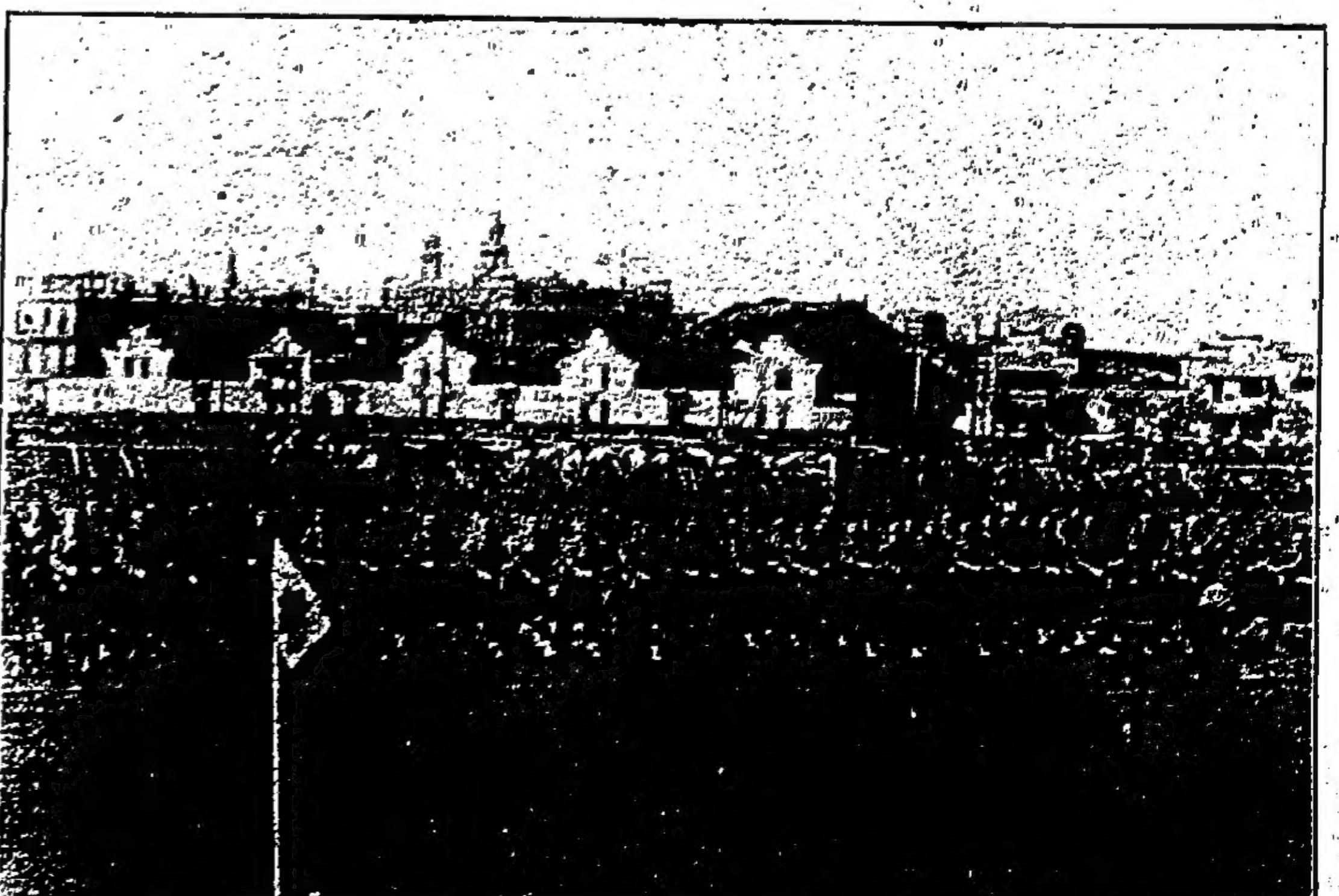


(Official Photograph.)

The Chinese Troops saluting the British flag.



Infantry Marching Past.



The Shanghai Scottish.

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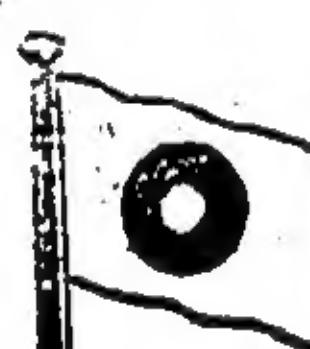
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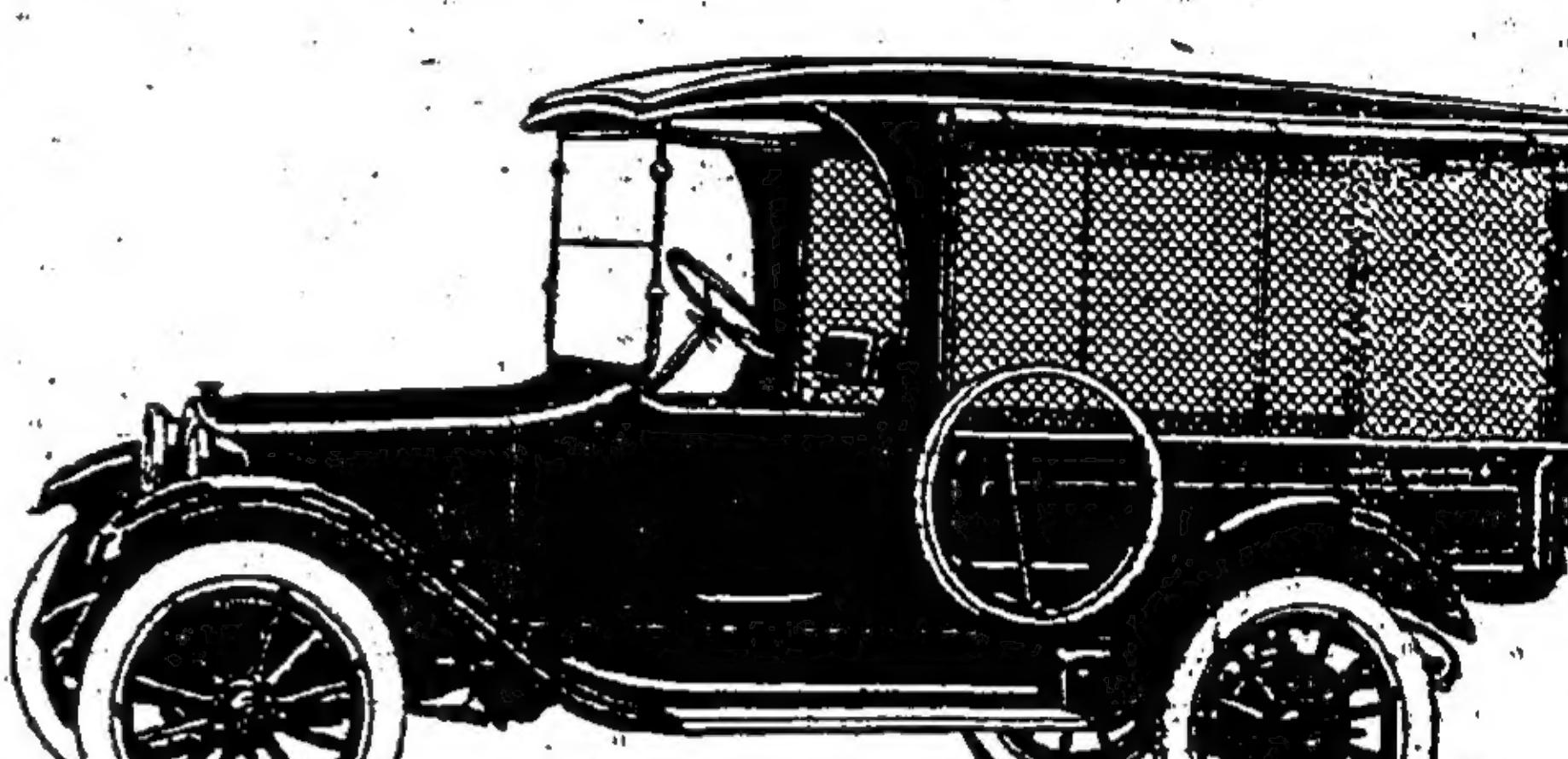
Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

## NOTICES.

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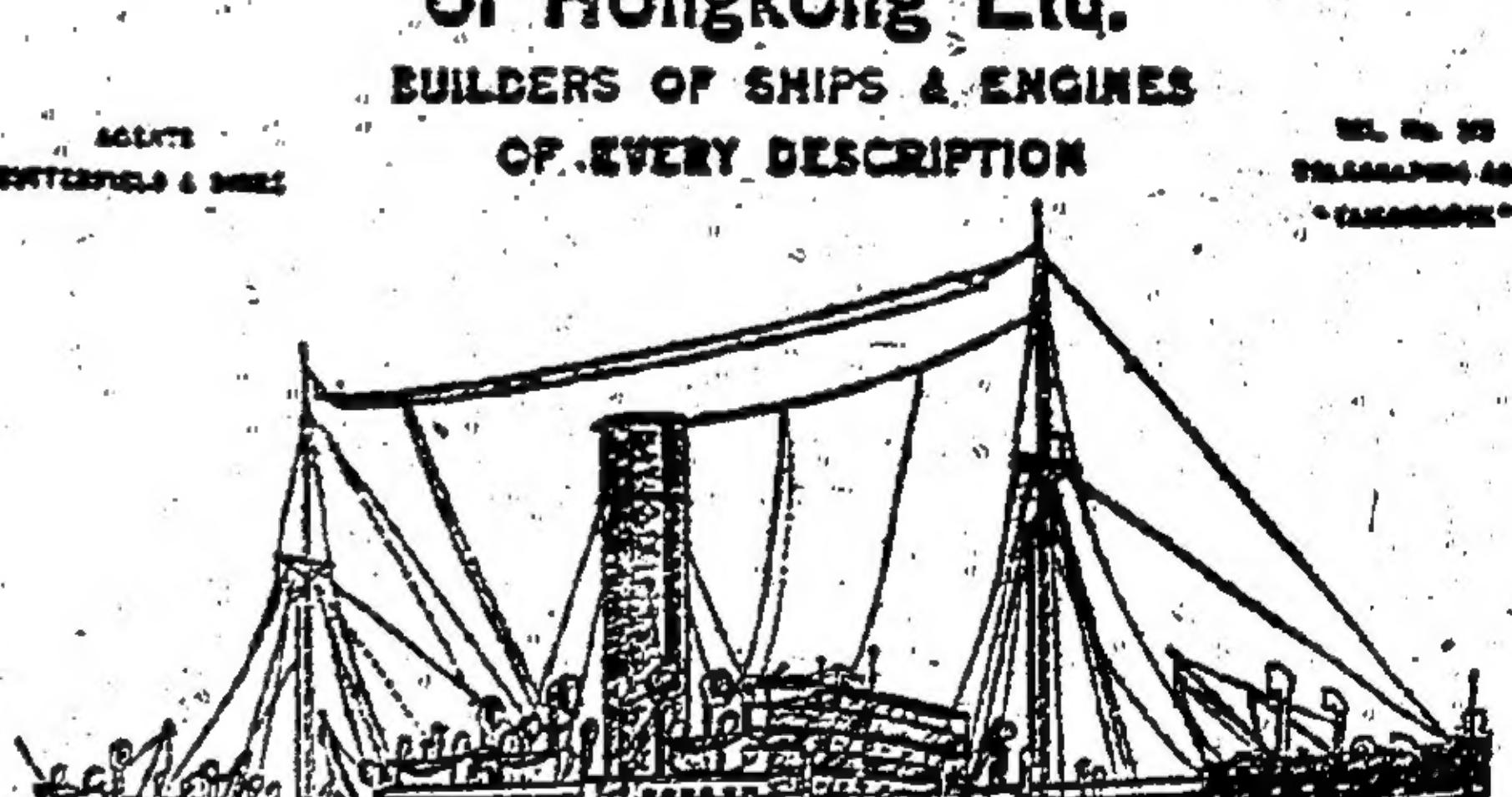
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## BRITISH LARGEST AIRSHIP READY.

## LISTER SHIP BEING BUILT.

The Admiralty airship R-33, harboured securely in the gigantic shed where she has been built, is all ready for flight, and only awaits a favorable day to make her first essay in the air. She is by far the largest airship that has been built in Britain; her one rival being a sister ship that is nearing completion on the Clyde, says the London *Times*.

R-33 floats high from the ground, huge and blue-gray, but so softly toned and beautifully proportioned that sense of her great size is swallowed up in the immensity of the still "vaster" shed in which she is poised in instant preparation to soar. Holding herself lightly aloft, though moored to the earth with taut cables and ponderous iron cubes, the airship gives a wonderful impression of size devoid of weight, an impression which is heightened almost to the degree of the ethereal by the silence that has fallen after long months of eager labour and by the amber lights which alone are permitted to fall upon the cradling place.

This great structure of duralumin, 670 feet long and 80 feet mean diameter, carrying four gondolas and fitted with five engines, each of 250 horse-power, weighs less than thirty tons, with its nineteen balloons filled with hydrogen. It displaces sixty tons of air, and therefore, besides its own weight, it can lift another thirty tons. It is poised on tiptoe, as it were, waiting for its release from the iron fetters that hold its feet, and the rolling back of the lofty doors between which the light of the true day manages to steal with hopeful invitation.

The ship has been formally handed over to the Royal Air Force, but her commander, Colonel Hicks, did not set her free because wireless messages from a distance gave warning of storms from the southwest, which airships may one day brave with impunity, but into which it would be unfair to launch a new craft not yet attuned to its element. It is to be expected that the airship of the very near future will be able to defy all weathers, in fact, Messrs. Armstrong and Whitworth, who are the builders of R-33, say that airships can now be built to fly the Atlantic and ride safely in a gale moored in the open to nothing more than a deeply rooted bollard, after the manner of a ship in port. The R-33 is believed to be capable of flying the Atlantic, and certain minor alterations that have been made since the day of armistice suggest that the Admiralty may have it in mind that she shall carry through the enterprise and thereby secure another blue ribbon for old England.

These alterations have the effect of increasing the petrol storage capacity so that, if her cruising speed should prove to be sixty miles an hour, she will be able to keep the air for eighty hours and have a cruising range of 4,800 miles. The southern route to America, which is the more favourable for the outward journey, is something like 4,000 miles, and the R-33 would therefore have a margin of power for contingencies.

The speed of the airship is derived from five engines, Sunbeam-Maori type. One is placed at the back of the forward or navigating gondola. Each of the touring gondolas half-way along the body of the ship has a similar engine, while the rear gondola has two that are coupled together to drive a larger propeller. The crew of twenty-three men will have some comforts that no earlier airship has afforded. They will, for one thing, have warm meals, because the hot water from the engine radiators will be used to heat cooking-pots, and it is declared that it will be possible to fry eggs and boil potatoes. The R-33 is the first airship to carry parachutes, which are to an airship what lifeboats are to a steamer. If we had still been at war the airship would have carried about six guns, including a couple of two or three-pounders, eight 100-pound and sixteen 120-pound bombs. It is the elimination of the bombs which permits of the increase in the petrol storage.

As to methods of construction, there is reason to believe that the commission that has visited Germany has returned satisfied that we have no need to take lessons from the builders of Zeppelins. One of the main exterior features of the construction of the R-33 is the stream line to reduce wind resistance. It gives the ship a comparatively blunt head, a full body, and a long tapering tail. The general shape is that of a torpedo.

## QUIZ.

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## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

## THE SEASON REVIEWED.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Association, also the Hongkong Football League, will take place on Monday, the 19th inst. at 5.30 p.m., at the Victoria Barracks when the balance sheets will be presented, and the general business of the Association, including the election of officers, will be arranged.

The past season has been a very successful one and the meeting will have the very pleasant task of accepting a balance sheet for the Association showing a credit balance to commence next season's workings of approximately \$200 and for the Football League of approximately \$60. This is a very satisfactory result of the season's workings, and augurs extremely well for sport and particularly Association football during the coming season.

As regards the actual playing season, it is doubtful if any former season in Hongkong has been so interesting as, although the Club have not been up to the standard of former years, they have been so evenly matched as regards strength, that the games have provided excellent sport to perhaps greater crowds than have ever watched football in Hongkong before.

The introduction of South China Athletic into the Senior competitions, has been largely responsible for this, and their fine performance in the Hongkong Shield matches reaching the final round, and playing a remarkably good game before a record attendance for the Colony, will be a matter of football history in Hongkong. Next year they will be strong favourites with the crowd, and with every prospect of the British teams being much stronger, and the clever St. Joseph's College team also included in the Senior Competitions, there should be an Association boom in Hongkong.

The Hongkong Club flattered their supporters by playing a strong game throughout the season, and besides being runners-up in the Hongkong League, they secured the Hongkong Shield. With the return of stalwarts like Stalker, Railton, J. Rodger, Railton and others, and the inclusion of one or two ex-Service men who are stopping in the Colony, next year's prospects are good.

The Navy have played consistently good football during the season, and created a record by winning the H. K. and U. S. League. They have played a very strong game and with the big China Fleet returning in the near future their prospects of fielding a good side next year are very bright.

Both the R. E. and R. A. have suffered by severe losses of players, and have had a moderate season, but under the circumstances have done well and provided good sport.

The 2nd Division League has been very keen competition with St. Joseph's playing a strong game throughout. Staffs and Depts., but for one or two rather unexpected slips, might have won the Championship as they took three points out of four from the leaders, and towards the end of the season played in convincing form. They also made an exceptionally good fight in the Shield Competition with the Royal Engineers, only losing by the odd goal in three after two drawn games. Kowloon also, a smart Junior combination, played very good football and had a successful season.

They entered the Hongkong Shield Competition, and the Hongkong Club were all out to beat them in the first round, which they did, but not before Kowloon scored the opening goal and gave the Senior Club a severe shock.

It is hoped that next season a separate cup to be played for on the knock-out system will be presented by the Association or some local sportsman for the Juniors, as this form of football competition is very popular.

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## HISTORICAL NOTES ON KOREA

## A REVIEW OF HER POLITICAL GROWTH

The following article on Korea has been contributed to *U. S. Daily News*:—As this country is looming prominently before the eastern world just now, the following brief notes may be of general interest.

To understand the present problem it is useful to study history. The peninsula called Korea or Ch'ao-Hsien is inhabited by those who were, once upon a time, two races. The old or Mongolian earlier settlers who now predominate in Southern Korea were a race who for ages, and until quite recently, were practically serfs, under a semi-Asian caste, called Yang-Pans. These serfs have not been noted for much energy, but if their early history were better known it would be seen that they have learned how to suffer and endure.

The northerners are a much more stalwart race, being, as is generally supposed, partly semitic people, who, possibly with the old Phenician adventurers, found their way to south Manchuria over 3,000 years ago. Certainly, as their remains prove, they were a tribe far advanced in the arts of civilisation. They first came into history as a race of quiet people, living just to the east of the old boundaries of the Chihi provinces, who in the third century B.C. were ruthlessly attacked by the last but one of the Ts'in emperors, who drove them back over the Liao river. Nemesis followed sure and swift, for the "barrier of sand" forming the buffer state, being removed, the wild Tartar tribesmen rushed down, and in spite of the building of the Great Wall, gave China endless trouble. They and the tremendous discontent generated by the forced labour, used to be exacted from the people and civil guards which have so far been raised for the protection of our frontiers and of our homeland are not adequate to deal with the manifold problems which have to be solved. The National Government has accordingly decided, pending the enactment of the new Defence Law for which the Constitution provides, to create a people's army, which shall be called the National Army. The old army is to be disbanded.

The Kaoli, settled down to a more or less peaceful and industrious life eastward of the Liao until the 7th century A.D.; when the almost last Tang Emperor, the great Tai Tsung, thirsting for more conquests, attacked the Kaoli, who put up a very determined and long fight, and though eventually driven over the Yalu river, were not actually subjugated.

Tai Tsung's campaign proved the undoing of his dynasty too, for during his prolonged absence serious troubles broke out in China, needing his return, and whilst thus engaged, the flood gates being opened by the further driving back of the Kaoli safeguards, hordes of fierce north-eastern Tartars poured into China, smashed up a very determined and long fight, and though eventually driven over the Yalu river, were not actually subjugated.

The awful dread of foreign invasion and the intense love of their own land, its customs and language, kept the Koreans an hermit nation. About sixty years ago a small and ill-omened filibustering expedition set out from Shanghai, but it came to grief on the river near Pyeng Yang the foreigners being all killed. Later, the then Korean regent, known as the Tai Wen Kung, fearing foreign intrigue, massacred a number of French priests and about 10,000 of his best people, who had become Christians. A few years after this the Hermit Land was opened by an American Admiral to foreign trade.

Once shaken out of its old ruts, Korea seems to have been unable to go alone. The Regent was deposed and the young king given full power, but though reputed to have been a good well-meaning man, he was unable to keep a strong hand over his country, though he did most successfully keep out opium. In 1884

serious troubles arose in Seoul between Chinese and Japanese. In 1894 China and Japan went to war over Korea, which resulted in the downfall of the great Li Hung-chang and ultimately of the Manchu dynasty.

Russia, as is well known, determined to annex Korea and so forced on the war with Japan, bringing on herself endless troubles and loss.

Japan followed with a protectorate over Korea, and it seemed as though, at long last, a period of prosperity and progress had dawned for the Land of Morning Calm. In spite of many initial mistakes, it looked as if Japan would "father" Korea into a flourishing nation.

The present position is most unfortunate for all concerned, and one sincerely hopes that Japan and Korea, so mutually interdependent, may yet work together for the world's good.

## THE NEW GERMAN ARMY

## UNIQUE RECRUITING APPEAL

According to more detailed accounts of the new German National Defence Bill, its main provisions are as follows:

(1) The President of the Republic is to raise a provisional National Defence Force, which, pending the creation of a permanent Defence, shall guard the frontiers of the Republic, enforce the orders of the Government, and maintain tranquillity and order at home.

(2) The National Defence Force is to be built up to strength of 150,000 to 200,000 men (excluding officers, non-commissioned officers, and administrative service), on a popular basis, by the amalgamation of existing formations and by the recruitment of volunteers.

(3) The national territory shall be divided in such a way that every army corps area shall be liable to raise, one national brigade, which shall be named after the province to which it belongs.

(4) The national brigades will be placed under the National High Command, and the executive services of the old army are to be entrusted with the task of raising the new army.

The following recruiting appeal for the new National Defence Force is to be issued:

In order to ward off from our frontiers the menace of Bolshevism and for the establishment and maintenance of a state of law at home, the National Government needs an efficient armed force. The volunteer units and civil guards which have so far been raised for the protection of our frontiers and of our homeland are not adequate to deal with the manifold problems which have to be solved. The National Government has accordingly decided, pending the enactment of the new Defence Law for which the Constitution provides, to create a people's army, which shall be called the National Army. The old army is to be disbanded.

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## TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

S. TURDAY, the 17th, May 1919,

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street:

I Underwood Typewriter

Visible No. 3-18

I Remington Typewriter

Visible No. 10-18

1 Oliver Typewriter Visible

No. 5-12

1 Monarch Typewriter Visible

No. 3-14

1 Remington Typewriter

Visible No. 11-18

1 Monarch Typewriter Visible

No. 3-18

all in perfect working order and condition.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

## THE PEACE TERMS

## SECTION 2: THE BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY.

London, May 7.

The boundaries of Germany are described in two articles, one dealing with Germany proper and the other with East Prussia. The boundary lines between the new state of Poland and Germany and East Prussia respectively and the new boundary line between East Prussia and Lithuania are described in detail in so far as they are not left to be settled by Boundary Commissions on the spot. The boundary with Belgium follows the line described in the later section dealing with Belgium. The frontier with Luxembourg and with Switzerland is that of August 1914. The frontier with France is that of 1870, with a reservation regarding the Saar. The frontier with Austria is the same as that of 3rd August 1914, up to the point where that of the new State of Czechoslovakia begins. The frontier of Czechoslovakia follows the old frontier between Germany and Austria up to the point where the new state of Poland begins. The boundary between Germany and Denmark, and a portion of the boundary between East Prussia and Poland remain to be decided by the result of a plebiscite.

## SECTION 3: POLITICAL CLAUSES IN EUROPE.

Belgium.—Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the Treaties of 1838, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and her frontier, etc., fixed and to agree in advance to any Convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them. Germany is to recognise the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet and is to renounce in favour of Belgium all rights over Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change, either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations. A Commission is to settle the details of the frontier and various regulations for individual changes of nationality are laid down. Territories acquired by Belgium will be free of all obligations.

Luxembourg.—Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and recognises that it ceased to be part of the German Zollverein from 1st January last. She renounces all rights of exploitation of railways, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality and accepts in advance any international agreements as to it reached by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Left Bank of the Rhine.—As subsequently provided in the Military Section Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine. In the above area Germany may maintain no armed forces, either permanent or temporary, nor hold any manoeuvres, nor maintain any works for facilitating mobilisation. If the provisions of this article are violated she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the signatories of the Treaty and as intending to disturb the world's peace. By virtue of the Treaty she must respond to any request for explanation which the Council of the League of Nations may address to her.

## AMENDED SECTION 8: REPARATION AND RESTITUTION.

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of herself and her Allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as the consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. While the Allied and Associated Governments recognise that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account the diminution of such resources which will result from other Treaty claims, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage, they require her to make compensation for all damage caused to civilians and/or caused by acts of war directly or indirectly, including bombardments from the air; (b) Damage caused to civilians, including exposure at sea resulting from acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in occupied territories; (c) Damage caused by maltreatment of prisoners; (d) Damages to Allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowance capitalised at the signature of this Treaty; (e) Damages to property other than naval and military materials; (f) Damage to civilians by being forced to labour; (g) Damages in form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from the Allies as the result of Germany's violation of the Treaty of 1839 up to November 11th, 1918, and for this purpose will issue at once and hand over to the Reparation Commission five per cent. Gold Bonds falling due in 1928.

The total obligation of Germany to pay as defined in the category of damages is to be determined and notified to her after fair hearing and not later than 1st May, 1921, by an Inter-Allied Reparation Commission. At the same time the schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognises the full authority of this Commission and agrees to supply it with all necessary information and pass legislation to effectuate its findings. She further agrees to restore to the Allies cash and certain articles which can be identified. As an immediate step towards restoration Germany shall pay within two years £1,000,000 sterling in either gold, goods, ships or other specific forms of payment, this sum being included in and not additional to the first thousand million Bond Issue referred to below, with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies. In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Reparation Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first to the end that sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan; and secondly so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission. The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take in the case of voluntary default by Germany and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances. The Commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, a representative of Serbia or Japan taking the place of the Belgian representative when the interests of either country are particularly affected, with all other Allied Powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration, to the right of representation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall assure her a just opportunity to be heard. It shall make its headquarters at Paris, establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparation problem and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling and distributing reparation payments. A majority vote shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing and negotiating the Bonds issued by Germany, any postponement between 1921 and 1928 of the annual payments beyond 1930 and any postponement after 1928 for a period of more than three years, the application of a different method of measuring damage than in similar former case, and the interpretation of the provisions. Withdrawal from representation on the Commission is permitted upon twelve months notice. The Commission may require Germany to give from time to time by way of guarantee issues of Bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection and on account of the total amount of claims Bond Issues are at present to be required of Germany in acknowledgement of its debt as follows: £1,000,000,000 sterling payable not later than the 1st May 1921 without interest; £2,000,000,000 sterling bearing two and half per cent. interest between 1921 and 1926 and thereafter five per cent. with a one per cent. Sinking Fund, payment beginning in 1928, and an undertaking to deliver Bonds to the additional amount of £2,000,000,000 sterling bearing interest at five per cent. under terms to be fixed by the Commission. Interest on Germany's debt will be

five per cent. unless otherwise determined by the Commission in the future and payments that are not made in gold may be accepted by the Commission in the form of Properties, commodities, business rights, concessions, etc. Certificates for beneficial interest representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany may be issued by the Commission to the interested Power. As the Bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the Commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

Shipping.—The German Government recognises the right of the Allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1,000 tons gross and upwards, one half of her ships between 1,000 and 1,000 tons gross and one quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the Reparation Commission together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of ships from circumstances. As an additional part of reparation the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for account of the Allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restoration to be made up by the cessation of the German river fleet up to twenty per cent. thereof.

Devastated Areas.—Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of invaded areas. The Reparation Commission is authorised to require Germany to replace destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc. existing in Germany and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes—all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Coal, etc.—Germany is to deliver annually for ten years to France coal equivalent to the difference between the annual pre-war output of the Nord and Pas de Calais mines and the annual production during about ten years. Germany further gives options over ten years for delivery of seven million tons of coal per year to France in addition to the above, of eight million tons to Belgium and of an amount rising from four and a half million tons in 1919 to 1920 to eight and a half million tons in 1923 to 1924 to Italy, at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the Treaty. Coke may be taken in place of coal in the ratio of three tons to four. Provision is also made for delivery to France over three years of benzol, coal tar, and sulphate of ammonia. The Commission has power to postpone or annul the above deliveries should they interfere unduly with the industrial requirements of Germany.

Dyestuffs and Chemical Drugs.—Germany accords an option to the Commission on dyestuffs and chemical drugs including quinine up to fifty per cent. of the total stock in Germany at the time the Treaty comes into force and a similar option during each six months to the end of 1924 up to twenty five per cent. of the previous six months output.

Cables.—Germany renounces all title to specified cables, the value of such as were privately owned being credited to her against her reparation indebtedness.

Special Provisions.—As reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain Germany is to hand over manuscripts, early printed books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of those destroyed. In addition to the above Germany is to hand over to Belgium the wings now at Berlin belonging to the altarpiece of 'The Adoration of the Lamb' by Hubert and Jan van Eyck the centre of which is now in the Church of St. Bavo at Ghent, and the wings now at Berlin and Munich of the altarpiece of 'The Last Supper' by Dirk Bouts the centre of which belongs to the Church of St. Peter at Louvain. Germany is to restore within six months The Koran of Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the king of the Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to His Britannic Majesty's Government. The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1910 belonging then to T. Rouher and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870-71.

## SECTION 14: EASTERN EUROPE.

Similarly all German troops at present in the territories to the East of the new frontier shall return as soon as the Allies think the moment suitable. They are to abstain from all requisitions, etc., and are in no way to interfere with such measures for national defence as may be adopted by the Provisional Governments concerned.

## OCCUPATION OF TERRITORIES.

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the Treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

## SECTION 15: MISCELLANEOUS.

Germany agrees to recognise the full validity of the Treaties of Peace and additional Conventions to be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the Powers allied with Germany, to agree to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and to recognise new states in frontiers to be fixed for them. The high contracting parties note the Treaty of July 1918 between France and the Principality of Monaco and they agree that Chairmen of Commissions shall, under certain circumstances, have a casting vote. The work of religious missions maintained by German societies in the territory transferred to or belonging to Allied or Associated Powers, is to be continued under trustees appointed by those Powers. In a clause Germany undertakes not to put forward any pecuniary claim against any Allied Power signing the present Treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the Treaty. Germany accepts all decrees, etc., as to German ships and the right to examine all decisions of the German Prize Courts. The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the deposit of ratification made in Paris as soon as possible. Various diplomatic provisions as to ratification follow. The Treaty is to enter into force in all respects for each Power on the date of its ratification.

## FUTURE OF SHANTUNG.

## JAPAN'S INTENTIONS.

London, May 5.

Baron Makino has informed Reuter that Japan intends to return the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, merely retaining the economic concessions granted to Germany and the right to establish a settlement at Tsingtao. As regards the railway there, which is to become a Chino-Japanese joint undertaking, Baron Makino stated that special police will be used only to ensure the security of traffic. The police will be Chinese with such Japanese instructors as the railway directors select and will be appointed by the Chinese Government.

## CHINESE CRITICISMS.

Paris, May 5.

The Chinese delegation has made a statement criticising the decision of the Conference respecting Kiaochau and declaring that it secured to Japan more than a reversion of the former German rights in Shantung. It gives Japan political ascendancy there which is a menace to the sovereignty and integrity of China.

## SILVER EXPORTATION.

The Government has removed the war restrictions on the export of silver.

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## STORY OF THE PLAY

MARJORIE WHITNEY is a very pretty and very independent daughter and only child of a multi-millionaire. Her father is not long on discipline and the consequence is that his pretty little girl is headstrong and boss of the palace in which she lives. It has been the lifelong desire, however, of her father, that she should become the wife of Elmer Poindexter, who is the nephew of the multi-millionaire's former business partner and lifelong friend. Marjorie does not see it this way, however, and with the connivance of a housemaid, she runs away.

Like all girls who run away from home, she goes to New York and with the few dollars she has in her purse, hires lodging in a certain side street. Detectives, employed by her father trace and locate her in the lodging house. Old man Poindexter suggests that she be left to her own devices and for the nephew to keep an eye on her, and if they are thrown together, may fall in love with each other in the natural course of events.

This delightful arrangement miscarries, however, by the prowess of the hero, Powers, who rescues Marjorie from the attack of a discharged convict who returns to the lodging house, once his home, to recover stolen bonds he had hidden there.

How the young couple overcame parental objection and visited equal justice upon the righteous and unrighteous, provides an entertaining story with a surprising denouement.

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## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1919

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April

Complaints

Consumption

Consumption per day

Consumption per week

Consumption per month

Consumption per year

Consumption per century

Consumption per millennium



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### POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

Parcels of sugar, as gifts, up to 1 lbs in gross weight each, may now be sent by post to the United Kingdom.

It is no longer necessary for parcels addressed to Greece to be accompanied by a certificate from the British Minister at Athens.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of Customs Formalities is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addresses except in the case of duty prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

### OUTWARD MAILED.

TO-MORROW.  
Japan via Moji—Per BANRI M.,  
11th May, 9 a.m.  
Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 11th  
May, 9 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhamshkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt—Per KASADO M., 11th May, 9 a.m.

### SAIGON and BANGKOK—PER SHISEN MARU, 11th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 11th May, 9 a.m.

### MONDAY, 12TH MAY

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per TAMBA M., 13th May, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhamshkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per GLENGYLE, 12th May, Reg. 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CYCLOPS, 13th May, 5 p.m.

### TUESDAY, 13TH MAY

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per LINAN, 13th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 13th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 13th May, 11 a.m.

### WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 14th May, 2 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhamshkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per PAK LING, 14th May, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

### THURSDAY, 15TH MAY

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 15th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 15th May, 1 p.m.

### FRIDAY, 16TH MAY

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 16th May, 2 p.m.

### SATURDAY, 17TH MAY

Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 17th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 17th May, 2 p.m.

### MONDAY, 19TH MAY

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 19th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 19th May, 11 a.m.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Dilwara—Mr. and Mrs. M. B. O'Conor, Miss E. O'Conor, Miss L. A. McConnel, Miss A. L. Cleland, Miss F. F. Forte, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Scott and child, Lt. H. K. Morton, Lt. C. M. B. Bygate, Capt. G. S. Middlemass, Capt. L. Smith, Lt. C. L. Gordon, Lt. J. J. Corey, Lt. J. L. Jones, Lt. E. A. Lees, Capt. A. K. Sen Gupta, Capt. G. T. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and infant, Major and Mrs. H. Greenway, Dr. H. Koroteg, Nursing Sister Pavlova, Nursing Sister Gudkova, Nursing Sister Pavlovsky, Nursing Sister Kotchenoff, Nursing Sister Novakova, Capt. A. Agmanian, Nursing Sister Churakovska, Mrs. U. M. Young, Mrs. A. P. Richards, Mrs. V. F. Smith and child, Lt. Col. C. U. Smith, Mr. A. J. W. Kosser, Mr. Te-han-ling Woo, Mr. Chi Tung Sung, Corp. P. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Panrats and children, Rev. G. H. Brock, Mr. F. Williams, Mr. F. A. Jenzen, Mrs. Jenzen and children, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gerose, Mr. J. Fisher, Mr. Yarie, Mr. Young, Mr. H. Frechmick, Mrs. G. Hofland, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. T. Le Feuvre, and Mr. En Ki Dai.

### LIMAN VON SANDERS,

London, March, 13th—The Malta correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says that the censor has released the news that Field Marshal Leman von Sanders made a dramatic arrival at Malta on February 4th with about two thousand soldiers on board of the German steamer "Dona Rickmers," which was flying the British ensign. The British authorities would not allow von Sanders's troops to land and after a month's stay the vessel left in the direction of Italy.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG—Third Sunday, 11th May, 1919. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Introit: Psalm 132. Service: Marbecke. Hymns: 299, 320, 380, 55½. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Festal. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: Turle and Macfarren. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke & Hopkins, Benedictus: Barnby (18th morning). Hymns: 7, (79) 137. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 56, verses 1, 2, 4, 7, 10 & 13 in unison. Psalm 57, verses 1, 2, 6, 9 & 12 in unison. Hymn 7, verses 3 in unison. Hymn 137, verses 4 in unison. Litany (12 noon) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Barnby and Aylward. Middle Voluntary: Agnes Dei—F. C. Woods. Magnificat: Lemon (25th morning) Nun Dimittis: Jones (25th morning) Hymns: 132, (341) 182, 477. Voluntary: Sonatina in A minor—Kang Elert N.B.—Psalm 58, verses 1, 2, 8, 13 & 17 in unison. Psalm 59, verses 1, 4, 6, 11 & 12 in unison. Hymn 132, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 182, verse 3 in unison. Hymn 477, verses 3 & 5 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOW LOON—11th May, 1919—3rd Sunday after Easter. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Opening Voluntary: Responses: Festal. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: of the 11th Morning—LVI Turle, LVII Macfarren, LVIII Turle. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turle, Jubilate: Hayea Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 216, 18, 239, 451, 580. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Opening Voluntary: Responses: Festal. Psalms: of the 11th Evening—LIX Barnby, LX Aylward, LXI Turton. Magnificat: Barnby—XVIII Morning. Nun Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 560 (A. & M. 299), 324, 247, 24 (A. & M. 31), 19. Versper Hymn:

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD—Sunday Services May 11th, Morning 11. Hymns: 343, 554, 252, 20. Anthem: O Lord Bow Down. Evening 6. Hymns: 17, 229, 249, 618. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macconchie.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT—Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

PEAR CHURCH—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENELLY—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, WANCHAI—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

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